

When One Is Sixteen



**SUMMER** and youth and organdie go hand in hand through the gay summer days. They seem to belong together and customers are making the most of an ever-growing vogue for the prettiest of fabrics. Organdie is employed in frocks and their trimmings, in millinery and in dress accessories for all women from little girlhood to the end of their "teens" are favored by the most adorable of all the frocks made of it.

Simple styles and enchanting colors govern the designing of frocks for girls in their teens. The color range of organdie has been widened and includes the dark simple shades of blue and brown, the pale tones in many colors, and all the new hues that have found favor this season, including peach, blue, tangerine, grapefruit yellow, coral, cherry and lovely gray-greens. Colors are nearly always made up in combination with white. An ex-

ample of this is shown in the pretty frock for a girl of sixteen to eighteen or more, which appears here. The dress of blue organdie has a straight full skirt banded about the hips with white organdie, its short sleeves are finished with a pointed ruff of white and a very ample fichu is edged with a double ruff of organdie and extended into a girdle that terminates in loops and sash-ends of organdie.

Besides this color-and-white combination, sweet sixteen rejoices in two-color combinations in dresses made for youthful reveries. Purple and yellow, pink and blue, red and tan, or whatever else the colorist who is a master of his art, chooses to mix in just the right proportions, make up the gay party dresses of the pretty "sub-debs." For the littler girls also, lively color combinations are used, with pockets, collars, sashes and organdie flowers, providing opportunity for the designers.

### Favorite Ribbon Novelties



CERTAIN ribbon furnishings and dress accessories are always so sure of success that designers need only concern themselves with matching them in new ways. And some of them do not require even novelty in design but are seriously sure of favor every season. The group of ribbon "fancies" as pictured above includes familiar belongings made in familiar ways, and little novelties that have the attraction of newness to recommend them. They all make very appropriate gifts.

The pretty things made of ribbon as shown here, include four bonbon bags, a shopping bag, two kinds of sachet bags and a cluster of amusing little penwipers. The last are most original, being miniature pickaninnies. They might be made of wishbones with a round bit of sponge answering for the head, a petticoat of chamois skin and a wide skirt of gay ribbon buttonholed about the edge with silk bows. Baby ribbon furnishes a tie about the neck and a loop by which this little gimp can be hung up conveniently.

The handsome bag pictured is made of pink and brocaded satin ribbon and lined with satin. It is mounted on one of these round mountings that have become popular and suspended by satin

Julia Bottomley

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## GOOD ROADS

### REVENUE FOR ROAD BUILDING

Registration and License Fees in 1920  
Amounted to \$10,034,066—  
Increase in Cars.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A total of 9,211,295 motorcars, including commercial vehicles, were registered last year in the 48 states and District of Columbia, according to figures compiled by the bureau of public roads of the United States Department of Agriculture in a study of revenue available for road-building purposes. There were also registered a total of 238,146 motorcycles. The registration and license fees, including those for chauffeurs, operators and dealers amounted to \$102,034,066.66. As compared with 1919, the date for 1920 represent an increase of 22 per cent, or 1,645,849 motorcars. This increase alone adds but 4 per cent of being equal to the total registrations of the United States six years ago.

In 1920 in the state of New York alone the number of motorcars registered, including commercial vehicles,



Improved Roads Facilitate the Delivery of Mail to the Farmer.

exceeded the road cars registered in the whole of the United States in 1919. Furthermore, the revenues derived from registration in the state of New York in 1920 were about equal to the entire registration revenues of the United States for 1919.

The use made of revenues has changed with the passing of years. In 1906 the total registrations were approximately 48,000 cars, paying a gross revenue of about \$183,000. (Arizona in 1920 paid approximately this amount.) In 1906 the gross registration revenues were equal to less than three-tenths of 1 per cent of the total rural road and bridge expenditures for that year.

The registration revenues in 1920 were equal to about 25 per cent of the total rural road and bridge expenditures for the calendar year 1920. In 1906 practically none of the motor vehicle revenues was applied to road maintenance or construction, while in 1920 96 per cent, or a total of \$97,297,160.00, was used for this purpose. The remaining 4 per cent not applied to road work was expended very largely for number plates and in carrying out the provisions of the motor vehicle registration laws in the several states. Of the total amount applied to road work 59 per cent, or \$57,531,582.57 was expended under the control or supervision of the several state highway departments.

### FARMER AND GOOD HIGHWAYS

Improved Roads Make Farm Only Suburb and Land Has Increased Greatly in Value.

The biggest booster for good roads in the country today is the farmer. A few years ago he felt that the portion of his taxes used in the construction of permanent highways represented a benefit only to the motor tourist and the city automobile owner. The farmer argued that he was paying for their pleasures, and the result was a superstition against the good roads movement, which, unfortunately, has not yet been entirely overcome in some sections of the country.

Now, however, when the farmer finds that his land has trebled in value when the merchantable for which he has telephoned in the morning should be delivered by noon of the same day, when the market for his own products is brought hours nearer; when the winter and his following spring they possess no terrors for him—just this because of the improved highway which makes his farm only a suburb—it were of the nearest city—he naturally becomes a hard-working and hard-vowing enthusiast for good roads.—Leslie's.

### HIGHWAY COSTS ARE HIGHER

Expense of Road Construction in 1920 Twice as Much as in 1917, According to Expert.

Every kind of road cost about twice as much to build in 1920 as it did in 1917, according to the chief of the bureau of public roads, United States Department of Agriculture, and highway construction suffered more than any other class of work through railroad congestion, strikes, labor troubles and material shortages.

## Utah Motor Vehicle Law Revised

(Continued From Page One)

and must surrender right of way to all vehicles approaching from your right.

Reduce speed at crossings, road junctions or intersections on steep descents, sharp turns and bridges.

Don't use your horn except when necessary, but blow it when approaching points where your view is obstructed.

In carrying poles or other objects projecting more than five feet from the rear of the machine, attach a red flag in the daytime and a red light at night to the rear of the load.

### SPEED

Drive carefully.

Keep your car under control.

Never drive faster than thirty miles an hour and do not drive that fast except upon open highways. Vehicles weighing more than 6000 pounds or having solid wheels are subject to special speed regulations. If you drive such a vehicle consult the law.)

### SIGNALING

Extend your full arm horizontally when about to turn to the left.

Extend your full arm with the forearm elevated when about to turn to the right.

Extend your full arm out and downward when about to stop.

Closed cars or any other cars so constructed or equipped that the full arm signal cannot be given, must install and use an electrical or mechanical signal. If you own a closed car, purchase a good traffic signal and install it at once. You are violating the law and will be subject to arrest if you drive a closed car without a traffic signal.

### HORNS AND BRAKES

See that your car has a horn or proper signal alarm, and use it when necessary and as required by law. Sirens can only be used by such public cars as police, fire, ambulances, etc.

Keep your brakes properly adjusted. It is advisable, independent of the provisions of the law, to have a brake expert inspect your brakes at frequent intervals; your life and the lives of others may depend on them.

### LIGHTS

Automobiles, trucks and tractors must carry at least two headlights, one on each side.

Motorcycles must have at least one headlight.

Vehicles which cannot travel faster than fifteen miles per hour must have lights sufficiently powerful to reveal objects two hundred feet ahead of the car and seven to the right of the axis of the vehicle.

On all headlights of more than four candlepower, the light must be so equipped or mounted that the beam of light is under forty-two inches from the ground seventy-five feet ahead of the lamps.

No bulbs greater than thirty-two candlepower can be used.

Note—You cannot comply with paragraph 4, 5 and 6 by bending the brackets; headlights must be equipped with lenses or specially constructed reflectors to keep the light down on the road.

Vehicles at night must carry a lamp or light showing a light visible 200 feet from the rear and so placed as to illuminate the entire number plate on the rear so it can be seen from 100 feet to the rear. Motorcycles or bicycles may use a red reflector instead of a rear light and are not required to illuminate the rear license plate.

Horse drawn vehicles must carry a lamp or lantern visible from front and rear on such roads as may be designated by the county commissioners.

Lamps must be lighted at night from half an hour after sunset to

## SHOE SALE

Have You Noticed Our White Window?

While they are going fast we still have several hundred pairs of the famous Z. C. M. I. Slippers and Pumps.

\$10.00 White Kid Oxfords	\$4.48
\$9.00 White Kid Pumps	\$4.48
\$5.50 White Canvas Oxfords	\$1.98
\$5.00 White Canvas Pumps	\$1.98

White Canvas Shoes, any pr. \$1.00 Come and look over our large stock and be convinced.

## Rasmussen Bazaar

half an hour before sunrise.

### SPOTLIGHTS

Spotlights are permitted but must be used in such a manner that they do not dazzle approaching drivers, and must not be directed more than one hundred feet down the road, unless swung 30 degrees to the right or left.

### GENERAL PROVISIONS

Don't climb upon or touch vehicles belonging to others.

A person under 16 years of age cannot legally operate a motor vehicle.

A person intoxicated or under the influence of narcotics is guilty of a crime if he operates a motor vehicle.

It is a crime to throw glass, wire, crockery, scrap metals or other harmful substances upon a highway.

Violating the law or failing to comply with its provisions constitute crimes.

Notes—The above is a digest of the laws of the state of Utah relating to the operation of passenger cars.

FOR SALE—61 acres of land, rules of traffic, lights, signals, etc. \$200 per acre. Good terms, 7 per cent.

There are special provisions for set interest on deferred payments, trucks, loads, registration, transfer, close in. See J. R. Jones, Proprietor.

Adv-6-Sa

WANTED—Cotton rags suitable for wiping machinery. Call this office.

Adv-6-C

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms and apartments at moderate rates. Inquire at apartment No. 2, over White Wheat Bakery at 32 E. 2nd N. Price

SALE—Good electric washer. Call this office.

Adv-6-Ed

Girl wants to do general housework. Call this office.

Adv-6-C

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms and apartments at moderate rates. Inquire at apartment No. 2, over White Wheat Bakery at 32 E. 2nd N. Price

SALE—Good electric washer. Call this office.

Adv-6-Ed

Treat a Calf

The name is on the label, feeding upon its own blood when necessary.

Supply says the Abortion Formula

and in numerous instances when necessity does not permit.

Missed Him.

Smithsonian Institution recently finding the skeleton of a historic Arizona, but unfortunately the skeleton itself was not found. The skeleton was found in the Apache Mountains, and in numerous instances when necessity does not permit.

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